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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE
OF
AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS,
1899 AND 1900.

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THE
NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE
OF
AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS,
WEST RALEIGH, N. C.

*To His Excellency, DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
Governor of North Carolina.*

SIR:—As required by law, I have the honor to submit to you and through you to the General Assembly my report as President of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The College is now in its twelfth year. Its history shows a growing demand for technical and industrial education. The rapid growth of manufactures in our State, the certainty of further increase and multiplication, the opening up of new industries, the utilization of water-power by mechanical or electrical transmission, the development of intensive and diversified agriculture, especially trucking, fruit-growing, stock-raising and dairying, the setting up and management of electric plants for light and power, of water-works, ice-plants, cold storage, laundries, and other small industries requiring machinery, are creating a large and increasing demand for engineers, draughtsmen, electricians, machinists, mechanics, textile-workers, dairymen, stockmen and farmers. The demand is far greater than the supply.

We ought to furnish the skilled labor and technical

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knowledge necessary to develop the resources and carry on the industries of North Carolina. We are striving to do so, but are prevented by lack of teachers, tools, machinery, and buildings. For lack of resources the College is turning away almost daily lads who desire industrial education. It declines to receive as students any who seek merely general education without industrial and technical training. We are doing a work separate and distinct from other colleges and the University. There is absolutely no competition between us. Our duty is too plain, our opportunity too large, to be misunderstood or neglected. We are educating lads to promote the development of the State, to harness for human service wood and water, steam and electricity, to substitute machinery for muscle, skill for clumsiness and profitable knowledge for costly ignorance. In doing this we shall promote both the prosperity and the happiness of the State, and shall furnish increased opportunity and necessity for the work of other educational institutions.

THE NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE.

If the purposes and the duty of this College have been correctly stated, I need scarcely say that its needs are very inadequately supplied. Its present equipment is barely a good foundation, not comparable to that of similar colleges in the Southern States, much less in the North. Even elementary training schools in Northern and Western cities, preparing lads for technical colleges, are better equipped than this College for manual instruction.

Doubtless a committee of the Legislature will visit and inspect the College. If so, its needs will be manifest. Could the people of the State see the character of our instruction and the inadequacy of our equipment, could

they observe the daily work of three hundred young men striving to fit themselves to be not only useful citizens, but skilled workers, wealth-producers, promoters, designers and managers of industrial enterprises, they would quickly complete its equipment and make its instruction available to every boy in the State that desires it.

A Textile Building. Our greatest need is a textile building. Nearly half the Southern states have already established textile schools. Mississippi appropriated \$40,000 for this purpose. Georgia and South Carolina have expended, each, over \$30,000. Alabama has just taken steps to establish such a school. Texas and Louisiana are about to follow. Pennsylvania has a large and well equipped school. Massachusetts has erected and equipped two textile schools. North Carolina needs a Textile School more than any State in the Union. But not a dime has been appropriated. For lack of funds we have resorted to begging, and have secured from textile manufacturers about \$10,000 worth of machinery. As much again could be obtained, if we had a building in which to place it. We are actually too poor to receive further gifts. The machinery that we now have is crowded in a room in the Main Building entirely inadequate for purposes of instruction. For the proper equipment and management of our Textile Department there is absolute need of a whole building, similar in size, arrangement and equipment to buildings constructed for this purpose in other States. There is equal need of at least two additional instructors in the Textile Department.

Dormitories. Scarcely less urgent is our need of additional dormitories. The present dormitory accommodation suffices for only 192 students. To reach even this number students must be crowded and packed into

small rooms, beyond comfort and almost beyond prudence. This evil should be remedied. Our students should be comfortably and healthfully housed; and enough room should be provided for all who come. At present, for lack of room, we are forced to turn away applicants every week. If all who applied the last two years had been able to pass the entrance examinations we would have been forced to reject nearly 200 for lack of accommodations. There is need of additional accommodations for at least a hundred students.

Chapel and Auditorium. Our next most urgent need is a chapel and auditorium. This is probably the only college in the State without a chapel for daily religious services and public exercises. Every large room in the College is now full of machinery and every small room is used for dormitories, recitations, work-shops or laboratories. There is no place for chapel service or college assembly. At present we are conducting religious services each morning in the dining-room during breakfast. The arrangement is very unsatisfactory. We have no place for commencement exercises. We are cut off from public lectures. It is impossible to have a meeting of the entire college for any purpose whatever. This lack of a chapel and auditorium is a great drawback and a serious obstacle in many ways. The instruction and government of 300 young men cannot be carried on with the greatest efficiency without the helpful influence of daily religious exercises, of daily lectures or talks by the President and members of the Faculty, of occasional lectures and addresses by distinguished speakers and industrial experts, of self-culture by the students through literary, scientific and technical societies, of general meetings by the student body, of public exhibitions and exercises during the year, and of annual commencement exercises. To enjoy these benefits we must have a

chapel and auditorium. A building for this purpose might contain also, without much additional expense, halls for literary, scientific and technical societies, accommodations for the College library and reading-room, and a home for the Young Men's Christian Association.

Machine-shop and Foundry. The College greatly needs a new machine-shop and a foundry. Our present machine-shop, for lack of both room and machines, is inadequate to the proper instruction of our students. There is need of a new building for a machine-shop and foundry, with proper equipment in each line. The present mechanical building would then suffice for instruction in carpentry, in wood-turning, in drawing and designing, and in mechanical engineering. We find an unusual demand for instruction along all mechanical lines. We have applicants every week and frequently every day for mechanical instruction, sometimes lads of twelve, sometimes men of thirty, or older, even men of family; but we are forced to turn away most of them for lack of room and machinery. With suitable accommodations and equipment for mechanical and for textile instruction, I do not doubt that the enrollment of the College would be immediately doubled, and a great influence exerted on the industries of the State.

Electrical Equipment. Our College is quite deficient in electrical equipment. We need considerable additions both for instruction and for power. The plant that we now have is inadequate to the many purposes for which it is used. It is not sufficient for instruction, for power and for lighting. Electrical education is very popular and is likely to be most useful in developing our industries. The College should have suitable and sufficient equipment along this line.

An Armory. The Military Department of the College requires an Armory. For lack of one we are unable to procure military equipments much needed by the Battalion. The College is also without a gymnasium, being probably the only college in the State not equipped in this direction. A suitable Armory properly constructed would answer also for a gymnasium. This is the case at Cornell University and at the Government Military and Naval Academies, where gymnastic training is considered no less essential to the health and the proper development of students than military drill and exercises.

Ice-plant, Cold Storage, etc. Both for economy and for instruction, the College should be provided with a small ice-plant, with cold storage, and with a steam laundry. Students should be taught to construct and manage such plants, for they will soon be required in all our larger towns. Cold storage would enable us to effect much saving in our meats and perishable supplies.

President's House. The President of the College should reside on or near the College campus, and for this purpose the College should construct and own a permanent President's home. Such arrangement would render the College independent of individuals, and would enable it always to have the benefit of a President residing in close contact with the institution and with its students. This is the custom at all, or nearly all, colleges of this kind.

PAST DEBTS.

At the beginning of my term of office, July 1, 1899, I found the College in debt to the amount of \$17,150.76. It has been impossible to reduce this debt during the past two years; nor can we hope to reduce it with the present revenues of the College unless we abandon work in several departments. Indeed the increase in students

has made an increase of expense without corresponding increase of revenue. Our students are poor; and the fees charged for instruction are not large enough to make much revenue.

INCREASED ATTENDANCE.

The attendance at the College the past year was 302, and this year it will be about the same. This is the largest enrollment ever made, and is too large for present accommodation. We should not receive over 250; but this limit would force us to turn away more applicants than we have the heart to refuse.

Divided into classes, the College contains 164 Freshmen, 54 Sophomores, 34 Juniors, 27 Seniors, 9 post-graduates, and 14 special students. The average age of the graduates is twenty-one years and a fraction. The total number of graduates is 137. Our students have been too frequently forced by poverty to quit College before graduating.

STUDENTS SELF-SUPPORTING.

Out of 302 students, 136 are self-supporting. Many of them worked during the session at odd times, earning a total of \$2,076.96. The work included carpentry, gardening, boiler-tending, engine-tending, dynamo-tending, milking, farming, sweeping, plumbing, bell-ringing, well-cleaning, dining-room services and janitor's work. It is touching to see how anxious for work our boys are. An opportunity for labor is eagerly seized by nine-tenths of them.

AREA AND CHARACTER OF PATRONAGE.

During the two years covered by this report ten States besides North Carolina, and in North Carolina eighty-four counties, have been represented. The wide area

shows that the benefits of the institution are properly diffused through the State and that its popularity is widespread. In response to requests for information concerning the professions or occupations of our students' fathers the following statistics have been gathered :

Architect 1, Book-keepers 4, Brick Manufacturer 1, Captains Steam-boats 2, Civil Engineers 2, Congressman 1, Contractors 4, Collector 1, U. S. Commissioner 1, County Officers 4, Cotton Buyers 2, Fathers not living 13, Dentist 1, Drummers 4, Cotton Manufacturers 6, Doctors 13, Editor 1, Engineers 3, Electrician 1, Farmers 101, House-mover 1, Hotel Proprietors 3, Lawyers 9, Lumber Dealers 5, Insurance Agents 5, Laborer 1, Merchants 47, Mechanics 5, Ministers 4, Manufacturers 5, Miner 1, Jeweler 1, no professions 2, Printers 3, Photographer 1, Policemen 2, Real Estate 2, Railroad Agents 7, Superintendent 1, Superintendents Transfer Companies 2, Teachers 2, Tobacco Manufacturers 2, Watchman 1 ; no statement was made by 23. It will be noted that over one-third of our students are sons of farmers and that most of them represent families engaged in some form of manual or skilled labor.

The College is doing a great work for North Carolina. It is not a charity nor a philanthropy, but a good investment, yielding returns of skilled labor, of developed industries, of increasing wealth, of sterling manhood with noble aspirations and with skill and training essential to their realization.

We have accomplished much with small resources. Give us adequate equipment and our work for the State will be valuable beyond calculation.

The present scope of our work is shown by the following statement of the

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The College offers instruction in Full Courses, Short Courses and Special Courses.

The Full Courses require ordinarily four years for their completion, and lead to the Degrees of Bachelor of Agriculture and Bachelor of Engineering. Students who are prepared to enter advanced classes may complete a Full Course in less than four years. There is a combination of practical and theoretical work in each course, the total requirement being about thirty exercises a week, of which one-half is devoted to lectures and recitations, while the other half is given to practical work. Agricultural students do practical work mainly in the shops, barns, dairies, fields and green-houses; engineering, in the shops, drawing-rooms, laboratories and in the field; textile, in the laboratories and the cotton-mill; electrical, in the dynamo-room and laboratory. The Full Courses are in Agriculture, in Engineering (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Chemical) and in Textile Industry.

The Short Courses require only two years for their completion, and do not lead to a Degree. They are intended for young men who have not the time nor the means to complete the Full Courses, and for those who desire chiefly manual training. These courses are in Agriculture, Mechanic Arts (including Carpentry, Wood-turning, Blacksmithing, Machinery-work, Mill-work, Boiler-tending, Engine-tending and Dynamo-tending) and the Textile Industry.

The Special Courses are arranged for students desiring special training in one line, for example, in Boiler-Engine or Dynamo-tending, Machine-work, Mill-work, Carpentry, Forging, Drawing and Designing. These courses usually cover about three months.

The Faculty earnestly advise every young man to take

a full course of technical instruction lasting four years, and if possible to study at least one more year after graduation. The Short Courses are helpful and furnish valuable training, but they do not supply a complete education. The Special Courses are intended for men of maturity, who already have some knowledge and experience in the line where they wish more training and instruction.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

This instruction is intended to educate farmers, stock-raisers, poultry-raisers, dairymen, truckers, fruit-growers and florists. There are three courses: 1. The Full or Technical Course (4 years). 2. The Short or Manual Course (2 years). 3. The Special Course (3 months). Instruction in the several courses is as follows:

1. *Technical, or Full, Course* (4 years): Agricultural Practice, Elements of Agriculture, Staple Crops, Farm Drainage, Agricultural Economics, Plant Morphology, Pomology, Horticultural Practice, Physiological Botany, Botanical Laboratory, Market Gardening, Floriculture, Plant-breeding, Landscape Gardening, Forestry, Breeds of Live Stock, Dairying, Dairy Bacteriology, Veterinary Science, Vertebrate Zoology, Cattle-feeding, Stock-breeding, Entomology, Entomology Practice, Free-hand Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Architecture, Carpenter-shop, Forge-shop, Lathe-shop, Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory, Agricultural Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis, Quantitative Analysis, Quantitative Methods, Experiment Station Methods, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Surveying (Surveying, Field-work), Meteorology, Physical Geography, Physiology, Physics, Geology, Mineralogy, English, History, English Literature, American Literature, Civics, Political Economy, Military Science.

2. *Manual, or Short, Course* (2 years): Subjects taught: Elements of Agriculture, Staple Crops, Agricultural Practice, Farm Drainage, Landscape Gardening, Pomology, Plant Morphology, Horticultural Practice, Physiological Botany, Forestry, Dairying, Cattle-feeding, Breeds of Live Stock, Dairy Bacteriology, Veterinary Science, Physiology, Entomology, Free-hand Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Book-keeping, Shop-work, Architecture, Architectural Drawing, Agricultural Chemistry, Mathematics, English, History, Military Science.

Students showing marked proficiency in the Short Course may, if they wish, enter the Full Course at the end of the first year.

3. *Special Course* (3 months): Market Gardening, Dairying, Entomology, Fertilizers, Cattle-feeding, Book-keeping, Agricultural Practice, Shop-work.

ENGINEERING INSTRUCTION,

Including Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Chemical Engineering.

1. *Technical, or Full, Course* (4 years): The following subjects are pursued by all engineering students, whether mechanical, civil, electrical or chemical: Free-hand Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Designing, Carpenter-shop, Forge-shop, Lathe-shop, Turning and Pattern-shop, Valve Gears, Graphic Statics, Elementary Physics, Mechanics, Heat, Light, Electricity, Hydraulics, Steam-engine, Steam Engineering, Strength of Materials, Analytical Mechanics, Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory, Industrial Chemistry, Mathematics, Book-keeping, History, English, English Literature, American Literature, Civics, Political Economy, Physiology, Physical Geography, Architecture, Military Science.

In addition to the above subjects, which are common

to all the engineering courses, *Students in Mechanical Engineering* will take Dynamo Machinery, Mechanics of Machinery, Graphical Statics of Mechanism, Machine Design, Mechanical Laboratory, Boiler Design, Machine-shop.

Students in Electrical Engineering will take Dynamo Machinery, Machine Design, Mechanical Laboratory, Electrical Laboratory and Machine-shop.

Students in Civil Engineering will take Surveying, Railroad and Municipal Engineering, Roofs and Bridges, Bridge Design, Engineering Laboratory, Machine-shop Practice and Field Practice in Surveying.

Students in Chemical Engineering will take Dynamo Machinery, Industrial Chemistry, Quantitative Methods, Engineering Laboratory, Machine Design and Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.

2. *Manual, or Short, Course in Mechanic Arts* (2 years): One-third of the time of this course is devoted to study, and two-thirds to manual training and drawing. Students showing a marked proficiency in the manual course may, if they wish, enter the technical course at the end of the first year. Subjects taught: Free-hand Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Designing, Carpenter-shop, Forge-shop, Lathe-shop, Turning and Pattern-shop, Machine-shop, Mechanical Technology, Elementary Physics, Mathematics, English, History, Military Science.

3. *Special Course* (3 months): The student may devote his entire time to one subject. The subjects of instruction are: Drawing, Shop-work (Carpentry, Joinery, Turning and Forging and Machine-work), Boiler-Engine- and Dynamo-tending.

TEXTILE INSTRUCTION.

1. *Technical, or Full, Course* (4 years): Subjects taught: Free-hand Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Designing, Machine Design, Carpenter-shop, Forge-shop, Lathe-shop, Turning and Pattern-shop, Analytical Mechanics, Mechanics of Machinery, Graphical Statics of Machinery, Steam-engine, Cotton Machinery, Cotton Milling, Elementary Physics, Higher Physics, Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory, Dyeing, Dye Laboratory, Mathematics, Book-keeping, English, History, Civics, Political Economy, Physiology, Physical Geography, Architecture, Military Science.

2. *Manual, or Short, Course* (2 years): Subjects taught: Free-hand Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Designing, Carpenter-shop, Forge-shop, Lathe-shop, Turning and Pattern-shop, Mechanical Technology, Cotton Milling, Cotton Machinery, Mathematics, English, Elementary Physics, Military Science.

3. *Special Course* (3 months): This course is intended for students seeking special instruction in any one of the following subjects: Cotton Milling, Cotton Machinery, Drawing and Designing and Shop-work.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission must be 16 years of age, and must bring certificates of character from the last school attended. Applicants for admission to the Full, or Technical, Courses will be examined on the following subjects: Arithmetic (complete), Algebra (through simple equations), English Grammar, Analysis and Composition, American History.

Applicants for admission to the Short, or Manual, Courses will be examined on Arithmetic (through deci-

mal fractions), English Grammar, Analysis and Composition and American History. Applicants for admission to the Special Courses will not be required to stand any entrance examinations, but they must be over eighteen years of age.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Agricultural Experiment Station is connected with the College, but its work is separate and distinct. The funds for its management are provided entirely by the U. S. Government and are required to be used in conducting experiments and not in giving instruction or disseminating popular information. The law on the subject is clear and explicit. "No portion of the funds appropriated by Congress in accordance with the act of March 2, 1887, can legally be used, either directly or indirectly, for paying the salaries or wages of professors, teachers or other persons whose duties are confined to teaching, administration or other work in connection with the courses of instruction given in the colleges with which the stations are connected or in any other educational institution; nor should any other expenses connected with the work or facilities for instruction in school or college sources be paid from said fund." There is co-operation of work between the College and the Station, to the mutual benefit of each, but the Station funds cannot be used for College expenses and they should not be considered a part of the College income.

The work of the Station has been carried on with satisfactory success. The Experiment farm, near the fair grounds, previously used for agricultural purposes, was turned over at the beginning of the year to the Horticultural Department. An orchard has been planted, experiments in bulb-raising have been continued, plans have been mapped out for future experiments in many

directions, and much has been done to bring all the grounds into good condition for horticultural experiments.

The Agricultural Department of the Station has been removed entirely from its former quarters. The stock have been brought over to the College farm and about fifty acres of land have been appropriated to agricultural experiments. This transfer has been economical, both of time and expense, and beneficial in every way. It will make possible the carrying on of a greater variety and a greater quantity of agricultural experiments than has been possible heretofore.

The property of the College has been employed freely in the work of the Station, and every effort has been made to secure the best results along all lines of experimental work. We have made plans and preparations which cannot fail to give much better opportunity for Station work than heretofore has existed, and have laid foundations upon which we can safely build hereafter.

LIST OF OFFICERS, INSTRUCTORS AND EMPLOYEES, WITH
ANNUAL SALARIES.

W. S. Primrose, President Board Trustees, \$250; G. T. Winston, President of the College and Director of Station, \$2,500; B. Irby, Professor of Agriculture in College and Agriculturist, \$1,800; W. F. Massey, Professor in College and Horticulturist of the Station, \$1,800; W. A. Withers, Professor in College and Chemist of Experiment Station, \$1,800; D. H. Hill, Professor of English, \$1,800; W. C. Riddick, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, \$1,800; C. W. Scribner, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, \$1,800; F. A. Weihe, Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering, \$1,800; J. M. Johnson, Instructor in Animal Industry and Biology in College and Assistant in Animal Indus-

try in the Station, \$1,000; A. Rhodes, Instructor in Horticulture in College and Assistant Horticulturist in Experiment Station, \$900; C. W. Hyams, Instructor in Botany and Entomology in College and Assistant Botanist and Entomologist in the Experiment Station, \$800; G. S. Fraps, Instructor in Chemistry in College and Assistant Chemist in Experiment Station, \$1,200; J. A. Bizzell, Instructor in Chemistry in College and Assistant Chemist in the Experiment Station, \$770; B. S. Skinner, Farm Superintendent in the College and Experiment Station, \$1,000; W. A. Syme, Assistant Chemist, \$500; T. L. Wright, Assistant in English, \$720; R. E. L. Yates, Assistant in Mathematics and Civil Engineering, \$1,000; L. B. Abbott, Assistant in Civil Engineering, \$700; F. M. Foy, Assistant in Mathematics, \$250; L. G. Berry, Instructor in Mathematics and Drawing, \$125; H. M. Wilson, Instructor in Textile Art and Science, \$1,500; C. B. Park, Superintendent of Shops, \$1,000; T. A. Chittenden, Instructor in Drawing, \$700; A. B. Hubbard, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, \$600; M. E. Carter, Instructor in Wood-work, \$500; V. W. Bragg, Instructor in Wood-work, \$650; N. R. Stansel, Instructor in Physics and Clerk to Commandant, \$600; J. M. Fix, Bursar in College and Experiment Station, \$1,000; A. F. Bowen, Registrar in College and Secretary for Experiment Station, \$720; Mrs. L. V. Darby, Stenographer in College and Experiment Station, \$720; Mrs. S. C. Carroll, Matron for College, \$300; E. B. Owen, Librarian in College and Mailing Clerk in Experiment Station, \$350; J. L. Swindell, Night Watchman in College and Experiment Station, \$365; F. E. Phelps, Commandant of Cadets (no salary) and Instructor in History, \$200; J. L. McKinnon, Dairyman in the College, \$150; M. Kellogg, Dairyman in Experiment Station, \$150; Allen Haywood, Janitor in College and Experi-

ment Station, \$288; Milton Rand, Janitor in Experiment Station, \$90; Walter Mitchell, Janitor, \$180; M. M. Harris, Dynamo-tender, \$150; W. A. White, Instructor for Band, \$100; R. H. Duke, Fireman, \$337.50; J. S. Wiggs, Fireman, \$270; Lee Nelson, Yard hand, \$192; Jim Hudson, Servant, \$90; Sim Riddick, Servant, \$90; Ed. Collins, Servant, \$90.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

W. H. Billings, House-keeper, \$360; C. L. Woodall, Baker, \$360; Emanuel Bridgeford, First Cook, \$180; Joe Scarver, Second Cook, \$135; L. D. White, Dining-room Servant, \$108; Corbin Lewis, Dining-room Servant, \$108; Rufus Trice, Dining-room Servant, \$108; Tom Alston, Dining-room Servant, \$108; John Hockaday, Scullion, \$90; Florina Busbee, Washer, \$54; L. M. Marsh, Waiter, \$36; E. E. Culbreth, Waiter, \$36; E. Gunter, Waiter, \$36; W. H. Smead, Waiter, \$36; F. H. Brown, Waiter, \$36; C. M. Powell, Waiter, \$36; W. T. Ellis, Waiter, \$36; C. V. York, Waiter, \$36; H. P. Foster, Waiter, \$36; C. Lyon, Waiter, \$36; D. H. Cook, Waiter, \$36; J. M. Liles, Waiter, \$36; J. E. Fulp, Waiter, \$36; C. W. Harrell, Waiter, \$36; J. H. Glenn, Waiter, \$36; J. S. P. Carpenter, Waiter, \$36; C. G. Love, Waiter, \$36; F. L. Rich, Waiter, \$36; Ray Clement, Waiter, \$36; E. L. Denton, Waiter, \$36; J. E. Parker, Waiter, \$36; Z. M. Bowden, Door-keeper, \$36.

Very respectfully,

GEO. T. WINSTON,

President.

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